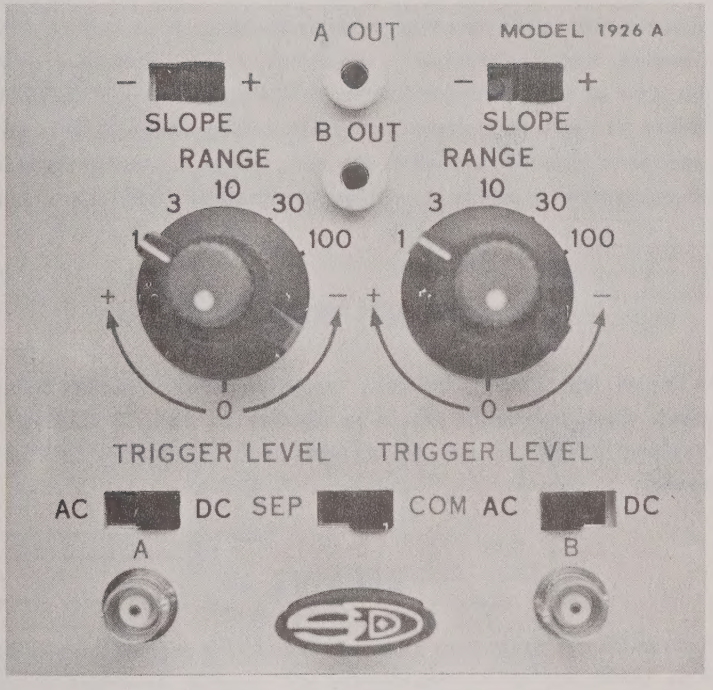
SYSTRON DONNER

AVIONICS LABORATORY — DEPT. 164

Concord Instrument Division

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



CONCORD INSTRUMENT
DIVISION

MODEL 1926A

TIME INTERVAL METER

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SYSTRON DONNER CORPORATION

888 Galindo Street, Concord, California 94520, U.S.A.
Tel: (415) 682-6161, TWX: 910-481-9478, Cable: SYSTRONDONNER

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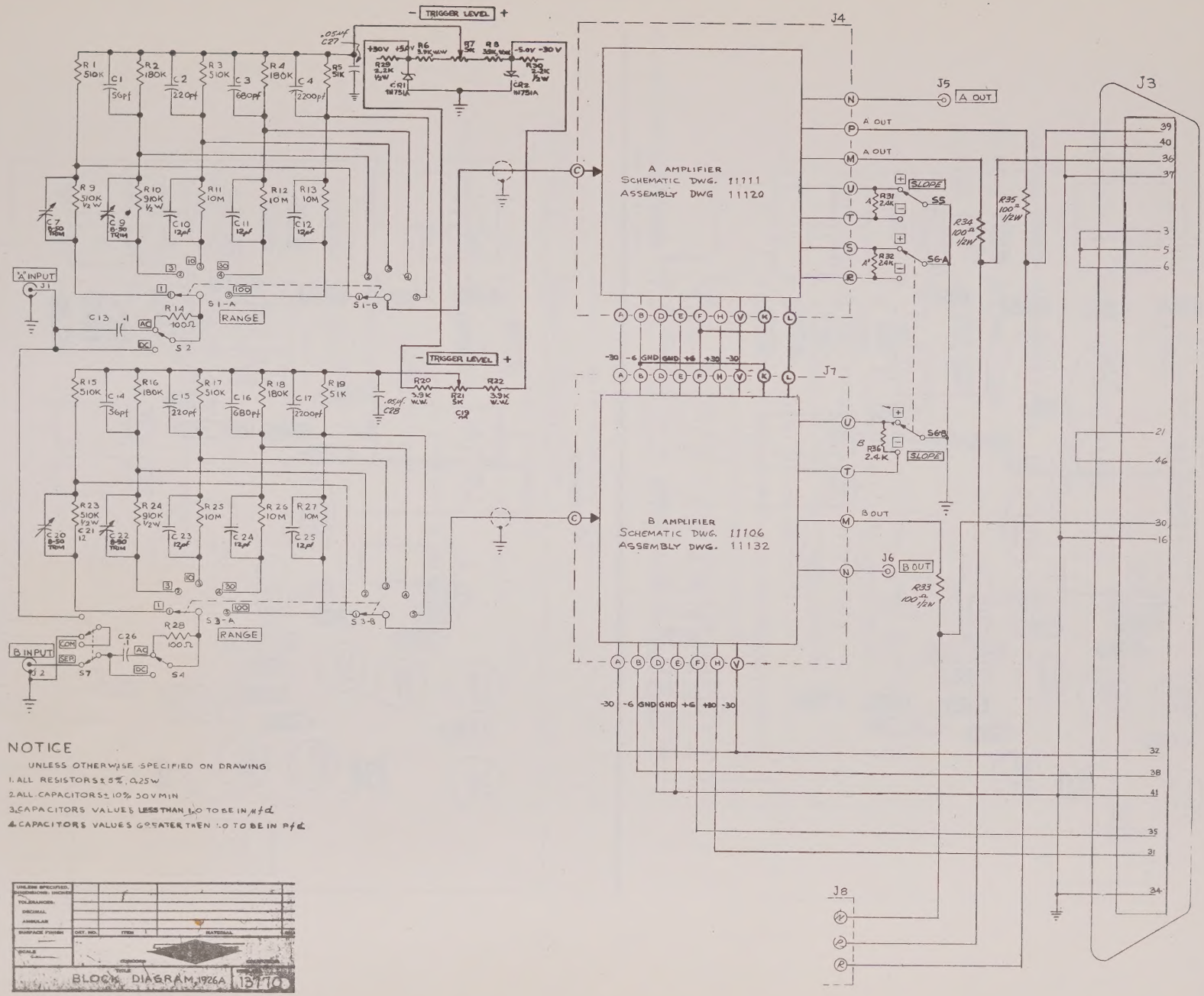
Please specify both model and serial number in all correspondence concerning Systron-Donner instruments. Address all inquiries on operation or applications to your nearest sales representative or Sales Manager, Instruments, Systron-Donner Corporation, 888 Galindo Street, Concord,



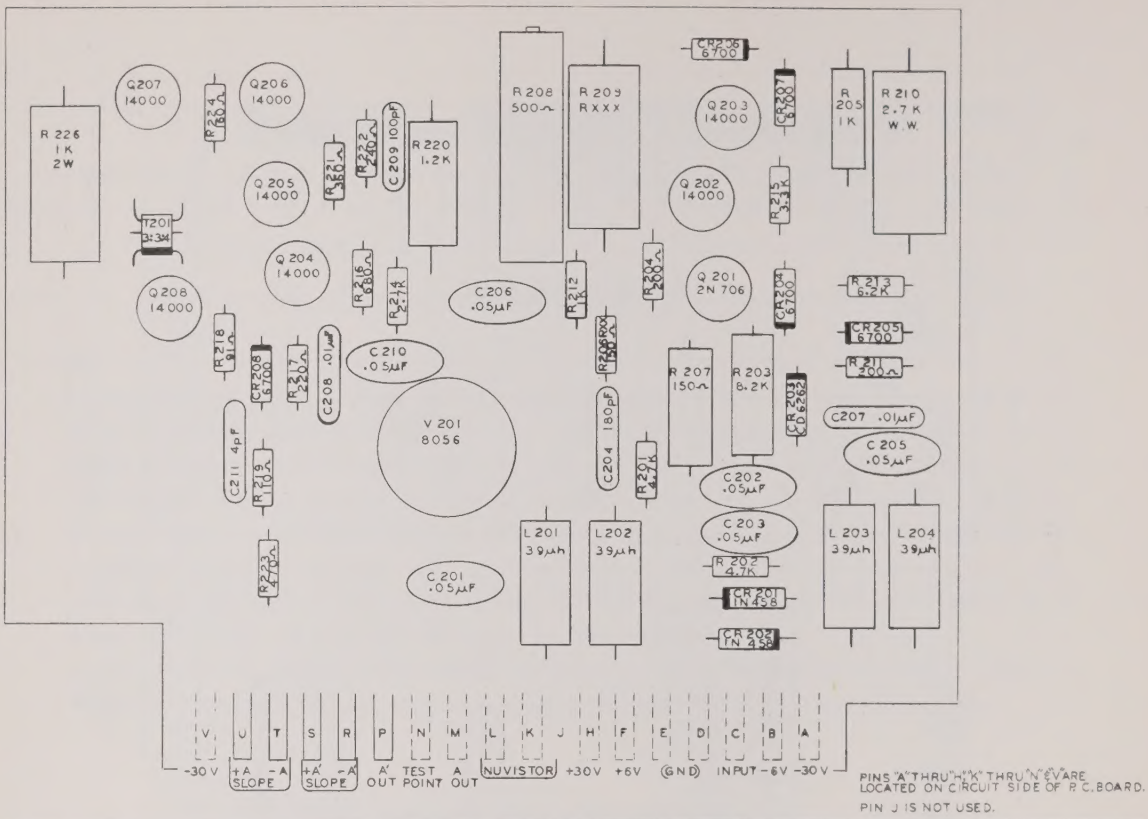
NOTICE

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON DRAWING

1. ALL RESISTORS ± 5%, 0.25W
2. ALL CAPACITORS ± 10% 30V MIN
3. CAPACITORS VALUES LESS THAN 1.0 TO BE IN μfd
4. CAPACITORS VALUES GREATER THEN 1.0 TO BE IN Pfd

UNLESS SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES			
TOLERANCES: DECIMAL ANGULAR			
SURFACE FINISH	QTY. NO.	ITEM	MATERIAL
SCALE			
	DRAWN		CHECKED
	TITLE: BLOCK DIAGRAM, 1926A		SIZE: B
			DWG. NO. 131-105

"B" Amplifier



"A" Amplifier

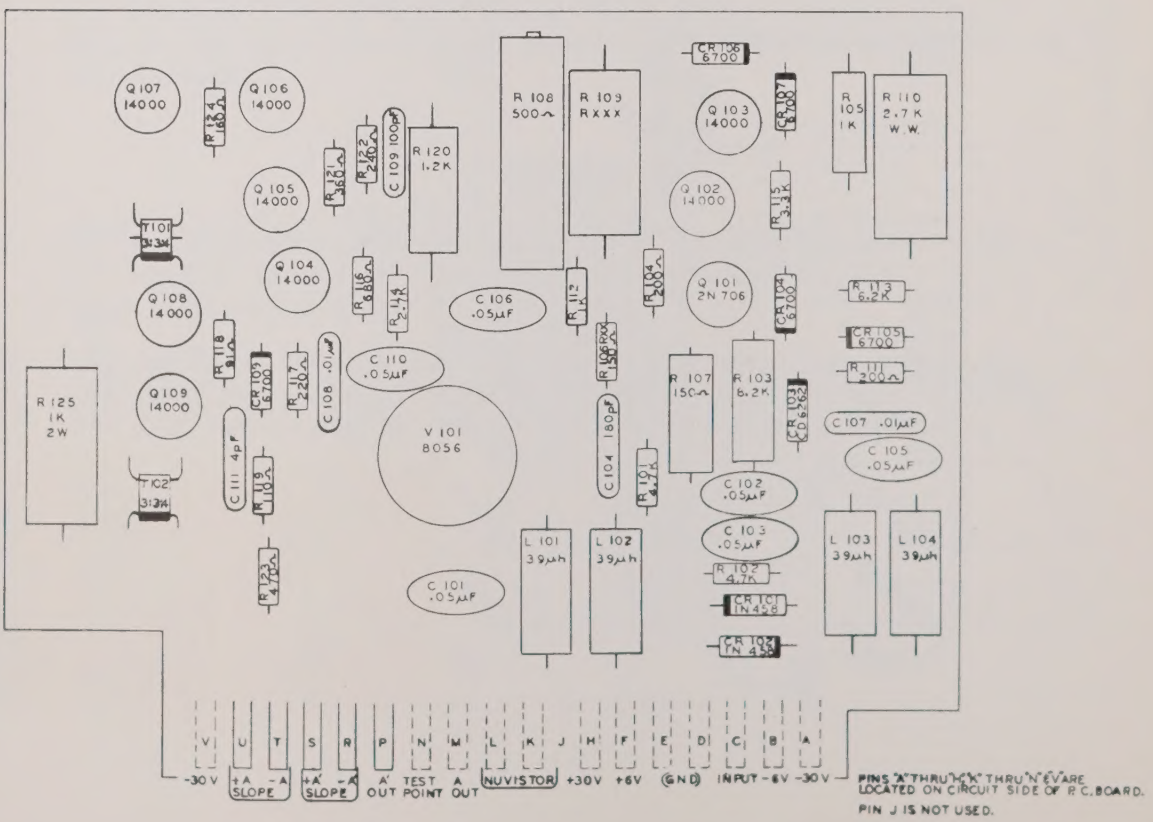


TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
CHAPTER 1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	
	1.1 Introduction	1
CHAPTER 2	SPECIFICATIONS	1
CHAPTER 3	INSTALLATION	2
CHAPTER 4	OPERATION	
	4.1 General	2
	4.2 Trigger Level and Slope Controls	2
	4.3 Adjustment of Trigger Level	2
	4.4 Trigger Level Hysterisis	2
	4.5 Use of the "SEP-COM" Switch	3
	4.6 Control Settings	3
	4.6.1 Period and Pulse Width Measurements	3
	4.6.2 Time Interval Measurement	3
	4.6.3 Pulse Width Measurements in Time Function	4
	4.6.4 Frequency Ratio	4
	4.6.5 Multiple Ratio Measurements	4
	4.6.6 Gate Function C/B-A	4
CHAPTER 5	CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	
	5.1 Input Attenuator	5
	5.2 D.C. Amplifier Section	5
CHAPTER 6	CALIBRATION	
	6.1 Input Attenuator Rise Time Adjustments	6
CHAPTER 7	TROUBLESHOOTING	
	7.1 General	7
	7.2 A Amplifier Card	7
	7.3 B Amplifier Card	7
	PARTS LIST	
	1926A Plug-In	8
	Plug-In Amplifier Assembly	9

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CHAPTER 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Model 1926A Plug-In Amplifier converts the Systron-Donner 1000 series Electronic Counter into a time-interval counter with a resolution of 0.1 microsecond. Measurements of period, pulse width, pulse spacing and time interval between electrical events, such as delay time, are made precisely -- even where the events occur in different circuits. Time is read directly on the counter with the position of the decimal point and the time unit (μsec, msec, etc.) clearly shown.

The amplifier used in both the "A" and "B" channel is virtually the same. It features AC or DC input coupling, five-step 100:1 input attenuation, variable trigger-level control for precise selection of the point on the input waveshape which is to cause triggering, a marker output signal to facilitate the selection of trigger level, and a slope selector to enable triggering with positive or negative going waveforms.

A "SEParate-COMbined" switch allows start-stop triggering on the same slope of one input signal but at two different amplitudes. In other words, the 1926A can be used as an amplitude discriminator.

CHAPTER 2 SPECIFICATIONS (With Model 1037 Counter)

Time Interval: 1 μsec to 10^8 seconds

Timing Resolution: 0.1 μsec

Input Voltage: 0.3 peak-to-peak minimum (typically 0.1 v peak-to-peak)

Input Impedance: 1 MΩ shunted by 40 pF in 10, 30 and 100 "RANGE" positions

Input Coupling: AC (0.1 μF series) or DC, switch selectable

Trigger Level: Continuously adjustable from +300 to -300 v peak-to-peak

Attenuation Ratios: 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 :1

Trigger Slope: Positive or negative, switch selectable

Marker Outputs: A and B Channel Marker output available on front panel. Output is a rectangular waveform corresponding to the frequency of the input signal. The leading edge of the marker signal, when superimposed (using a dual-trace oscilloscope) on the input waveform, indicates the point on the input waveform where triggering will occur.

CHAPTER 3 INSTALLATION

The 1926A Plug-In Amplifier is installed in the 1000 Series Counter by slidint it into the plug-in cavity on the right side of the counter's front panel. A thumb screw located just to the left of the cavity secures the plug-in amplifier.

CHAPTER 4 OPERATION

4.1 GENERAL

Inputs to the Model 1926A are designated "A" and "B". The "A" input will start count; the "B" input will stop it. The input connectors are located on the plug-in's front panel.

4.2 TRIGGER LEVEL AND SLOPE CONTROLS

Both inputs are provided with Trigger Level and Slope Controls. The Trigger Level Control determines the amplitude of the input signal which will start ("A") or stop ("B") the count. The Slope control determines the polarity of the input signal which will start or stop the count.

4.3 ADJUSTMENT OF TRIGGER LEVEL

Adjustment of trigger level is greatly facilitated by using the marker output signals and a dual-beam or dual-trace oscilloscope. The marker signal is a rectangular wave whose leading edge occurs at the exact instant of triggering. By superimposing the marker signal on the input waveform, it is possible to easily adjust the Trigger Level and Slope controls so that triggering occurs exactly when desired. Figure 4-1 shows such a dual-trace presentation. A 10 KHz sine wave is being fed to input "A" and the trigger-level control is adjusted to cause triggering at the positive peak of the input signal. Figure 4-2 shows the same input signal but with triggering at the zero cross-over point just before the wave goes positive.

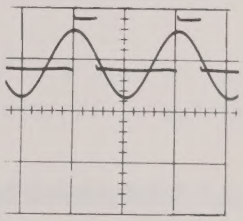


Figure 4-1. Marker output superimposed on 10 KHz sine wave input. Triggering at positive peak of sine wave.

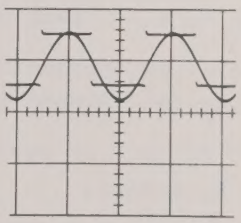


Figure 4-2. Same as Figure 4-1 except that triggering has been adjusted to occur at positive-going zero-cross-over.

4.4 TRIGGER LEVEL HYSTERISIS

It will be noticed that the Trigger Level Control settings for positive and negative slopes do not exactly coincide.

This is due to a slight electrical hysterisis in the triggering circuitry. Maximum hysterisis is specified at 0.3 volts peak-to-peak -- thus the minimum input signal level will be the same value. Typically, though, the hysterisis will be closer to 0.1 volts peak-to-peak.

4.5 USE OF THE "SEP-COM" SWITCH

A switch labeled "SEP-COM" is located at the bottom of the front panel. In the "SEP" position, the two inputs are separated and the amplifier operates as described above.

In the "COM" position, an input to Channel "A" also appears at the input to Channel "B". The Channel "A" Trigger Level and Slope controls select the point on the input waveform which will start the count; the Channel "B" controls select the point on the same waveform at which the count will be stopped. Thus, in the "COM" position, the plug-in can be used as an amplitude discriminator and to measure rise and fall times.

4.6 CONTROL SETTINGS

The following paragraphs describe the control settings on the Model 1926A, to obtain various types of measurements.

4.6.1 Period and Pulse Width Measurements

With the Model 1926A installed, make all period measurements with the input signal applied to the "A" input connector. Set both the "A" and "B" SLOPE switches to the same polarity. Follow the remainder of the procedure as set forth in section 4.3.

For pulse width measurements, set the "A" SLOPE switch to the polarity of the leading edge of the pulse and the "B" input SLOPE switch to the opposite polarity. Adjust the TRIGGER LEVEL to the amplitude for which the pulse width measurement is desired. Note that there is no means to compensate for the hysteresis of the triggering circuit when using the period function for pulse width measurements, because only one trigger level control is involved.

4.6.2 Time Interval Measurement

In the TIME B-A function, the instrument counts the number of time base output pulses which occur during the interval between two separate input pulses (refer to Figure 4-3).

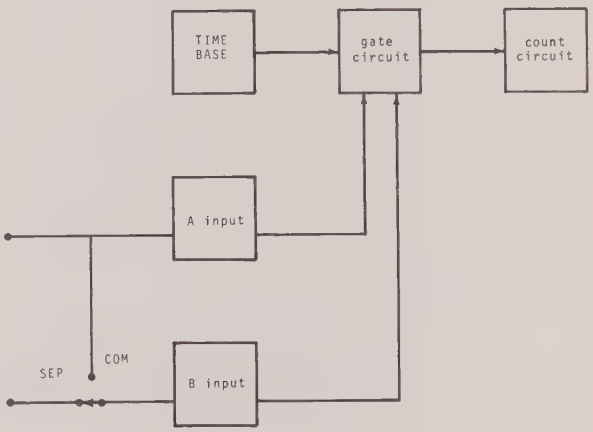


Figure 4-3

To make a time interval measurement:

(1) Place the function selector in TIME.

(2) Apply the input which is to start the time interval to the "A" input. Set the SLOPE switch, above the amplifier, to the polarity of the voltage change which is to initiate the timing.

(3) Apply the input signal which is to stop the time interval to the "B" input. Set the SLOPE switch, above the amplifier, to the polarity of voltage change which is to stop the timing.

(4) Set the TIME BASE selector to the approximate frequency of the measurement being made. The readout will indicate the time lapse in seconds, milliseconds, or microseconds.

NOTE

If the same input is used for both start and stop signals, apply the signal at "A" and place the SEParate-COMbined switch at "COM".

4.6.3 Pulse Width Measurements in Time Function

More accurate pulse width measurements may be obtained in the TIME INVERVAL function than in the PERIOD function because the start and stop trigger levels are individually adjustable to eliminate hysterisis error. Follow the procedure for Time Interval Measurements, except:

(1) Place the SEP-COM switch at "Com" and apply the signal under Test to the "A" input.

(2) Observe the output marker waveforms superimposed over the input signal.

Adjust the "A" trigger control so that the leading edge of the "A" marker waveform coincides with the desired trigger level. Adjust the "B" trigger level control until the trailing edge of the "B" marker waveform coincides with the same trigger level.

4.6.4 Frequency Ratio

This function measures the ratio of input pulses on the "C" input channel to the input pulses on the "A" input channel. Figure 4.4 is similiar to the Rate function with the time base replaced by the external signal source. The readout is given to the nearest whole number.

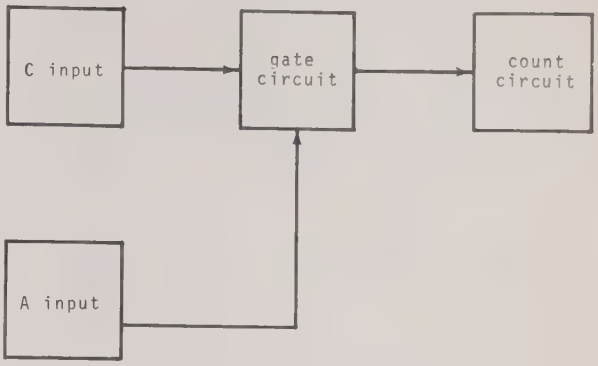


Figure 4-4

To make a RATIO measurement:

(1) Place the Function Selector in the "RATIO C/A" position.

(2) Input the higher frequency to the C amplifier and the lower frequency to the A amplifier.

(3) Set both polarity switches to the same position.

4.6.5 Multiple Ratio Measurements

In the MULTIPLE RATIO function, the measurement is extended for a duration of 10 or 100 (Model 1037 M-2 only) cycles of the A input signal. This method produces an average reading for greater accuracy. Follow the method outlined in paragraph 4.6.4, except placing the function selector in the desired multiple period position. The decimal indicator is automatically positioned producing a direct reading.

4.6.6 Gate Function C/B-A (Not available with Model 1037 M-2)

In the GATE position, the Model 1926A will count the number of complete cycles which occur during the time between

two pulses from separate sources. (See Figure 4.5).

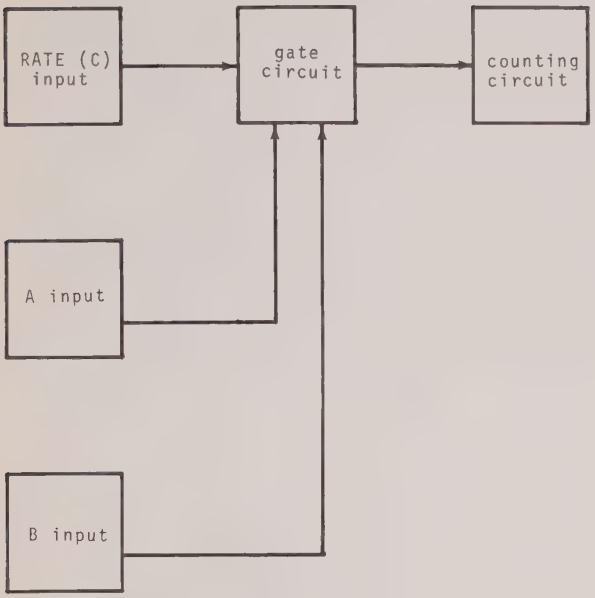


Figure 4-5

To make a measurement in the GATE function:

(1) Place the function selector in the GATE position.

(2) Apply the signal to be counted to the RATE-PERIOD amplifier.

(3) Apply the signal which is to start the count to the A amplifier, and the signal which is to stop the count to the B amplifier.

(4) Set the SLOPE switches to correspond to the polarity of the respective start and stop pulses.

CHAPTER 5 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

5.1 INPUT ATTENUATOR

The input attenuator includes five divider networks of either 10 megohms, or 1 megohm impedance, by-passed by 50 pf. Adjustable trimmer capacitors are provided for frequency compensation. These are factory-adjusted to obtain proper compensation with a square wave input. The input circuit of the amplifier has limiters which permit signals up to 500 volts peak-to-peak to be applied to the input terminals. The Trigger Level potentiometer adds a DC bias opposite in polarity to the sign indicated on the panel, to the amplifier input. When the DC level of the input signal is equal to the indicated trigger voltage, a triggering pulse is produced at the amplifier output.

5.2 D.C. AMPLIFIER SECTION (Refer to Dwg. 11111)

A "Nuvistor" tube is used in the input stage because of its high frequency response and input impedance characteristics Limiting diodes CR101 and CR102 protect the tube from overload by limiting the grid to ±6 volts. The input stage, V101, functions as a cathode follower having very high input impedance and low output impedance for operation into the following transistor circuits. Q101 is an emitter-follower driving the amplifier stage Q102. Potentiometer R108 is the trigger zero adjust potentiometer. It

is adjusted so that an output trigger pulse is produced when the input signal passes through zero volts and the TRIGGER LEVEL control is set at "0".

The amplifier output of Q102 which may be a clipped waveform when a sine wave input is applied, drives the following Schmidt Trigger circuit, Q107 and Q108 thru emitter-followers Q103 and Q104 and the limiting network between them. This circuit has two stable conditions and is triggered from one state to the other when the signal voltage applied to it passes through a threshold level of approximately 0.65 volts in the positive direction or 0.25 volts in the negative direction, as measured at the collector of Q102.

The 0.40 volt difference between the positive and negative threshold levels, referred to as the hysteresis of the Schmidt Trigger, is the minimum signal amplitude required to operate the trigger and is equivalent to much less than the rated input sensitivity for channels A and B (0.3 volts rms) at the input terminals. The output of the Schmidt Trigger is a squarewave, regardless of the input waveform applied.

The Schmidt Trigger drives two pulse transformers, T101 and T102. Q105 in the emitter circuit of the Schmidt Trigger provides a constant current source which compensates for the loading effect of the output transformers to help preserve the output square wave. Each output pulse transformer produces a negative differential waveform. Corresponding to either a positive slope or a negative slope on the primary, depending on which side of the center-tapped secondary winding is grounded by the SLOPE switch. These negative pulses are fed to the bases of Q108 (A^1output) and Q109 (A^1 output) which amplify, invert and lengthen them. This is illustrated in Figure 1. The two output pulses from the "A" channel permit the start and stop channels to be operated by inputs of different slopes. From the Model 1926 block diagram (Dwg. 11107), it can be seen that the A^1 output polarity is selected by the B channel slope switch. The B amplifier channel is identical to the A channel, except that it has only one output transformer.

CHAPTER 6 CALIBRATION

6.1 INPUT ATTENUATOR RISE TIME ADJUSTMENTS

(1) Insert Model 1926A into the counter and apply power. (Note: Always turn power off while changing Plug-In units). Select "AC" coupling and set RANGE on "1".

(2) Apply a 1 MC, 1 volt peak-to-peak squarewave to input A and place scope probe between C7 and R1 (see Figure 6-1). Adjust C7 for a minimum rise time and a 10% overshoot on the leading edge.

(3) Place scope probe between C9 and R2 (See Figure 7.1) and select 3 on RANGE switch. Adjust C9 for

minimum rise time and a 10% overshoot.

(4) Move 1 Mc input to B and scope probe to the junction of C20 and R15. (See Figure 7.1). Set RANGE switch to 1 and adjust C20 for minimum Rise Time and a 10% overshoot.

(5) Switch RANGE to 3 and move scope probe to the junction of C22 and R16 (See Figure 7.1) and adjust C22 for minimum rise Time and a 10% overshoot.

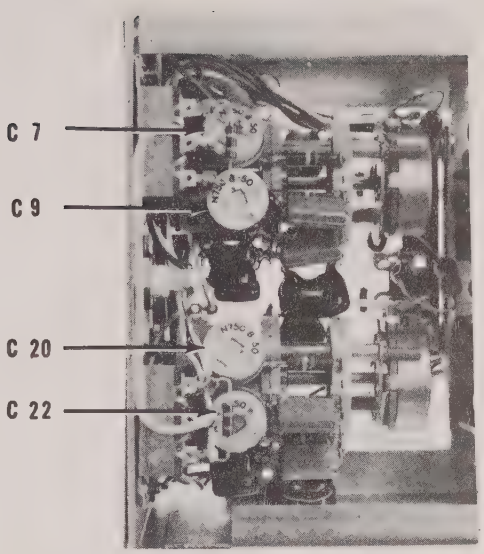


Figure 6-1

CHAPTER 7 TROUBLESHOOTING

7.1 GENERAL

This chapter is designed to aid qualified maintenance personnel in the repair of the Model 1926A.

7.2 A AMPLIFIER CARD

After completion of Chapter 6.1, place the A TRIGGER LEVEL at 1 and insert a 1 Mc square wave of 1 volt amplitude at the A input. The signals shown in Figure 7.1 should be observed.

7.3 B AMPLIFIER CARD

The B amplifier card is identical to the A amplifier card, except that there is only one output transformer and Q109 is non-existant.

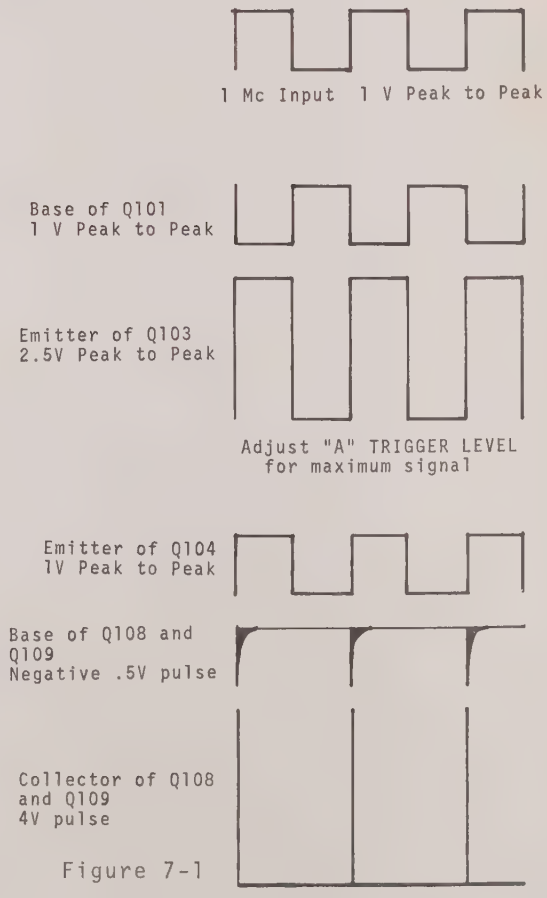


Figure 7-1

PARTS LIST - 1926A PLUG-IN

S-D Part No.	Description	REFERENCE A Amplifier	B Amplifier
C-0533	Capacitor, 47 pfd D.S.M.	C111	C211
C-0536	Capacitor, 100 pfd D.S.M.	C109	C209
C-0643	Capacitor, 180 pfd D.S.M.	C104	C204
C-0233	Capacitor, .01 µ fd Disc	C107, 108	C207, 208
C-0708	Capacitor, .05 µ fd Disc	C101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107	C201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 210
CR-0116	Diode, IN458	CR101, 102	CR201, 202
CR-0150	Diode, CD 6262	CR103	CR203
6700	Diode, S.D. 6700	CR104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109	CR204, 205, 206, 207, 208
L-0008	Choke, 39 µ hy	L101, 102, 103, 104	L201, 202, 203, 204
Q-0055	Transistor, 2N404	Q105	Q205
Q-0130	Transistor, 2N706	Q101	Q201
19-14000	Transistor, 19-14000	Q102, 103, 104, 106 107, 108, 109	Q202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208
R-1317	Trimpot, 500Ω, 1/2W wire wound	R108	R208
R-1213	Resistor, 91Ω, 1/4W	R118	R218
R-1215	Resistor, 110Ω, 1/4W	R119	R219
R-5021	Resistor, 150Ω, (nom.) 1/4W	R107	R207
R-0983	Resistor, 150Ω, (nom.) 1/4W	R106	R206
R-1572	Resistor, 160Ω, 1/4W	R124	R224
R-0736	Resistor, 200Ω, 1/4W	R104, 111	R204, 211
R-0760	Resistor, 220Ω, 1/4W	R117	R217
R-0835	Resistor, 240Ω, 1/4W	R122	R222
R-1571	Resistor, 360Ω, 1/4W	R121	R221
R-1044	Resistor, 470Ω, 1/4W	R123	R223
R-0765	Resistor, 1K, 1/4W	R112	R212
R-1573	Resistor, 1K, 2W	R125	R226
R-0492	Resistor, 1.2K, 1W	R120	R220
R-1591	Resistor, 1.2K (nom.) 3w W.W.	R109	R209
R-0937	Resistor, 2.7K, 1/4W	R114	R214
R-1579	Resistor, W.W.	R110	R210
R-0742	Resistor, 3.3K, 1/4W	R115	R215
R-0892	Resistor, 4.7K, 1/4W	R101, 102	R201, 202
R-0965	Resistor, 6.2K, 1/4W	R113	R213
R-1574	Resistor, 8.2K, W.W.	R103	R203
R-0292	Resistor, 10K, 1/2W	R105	R205

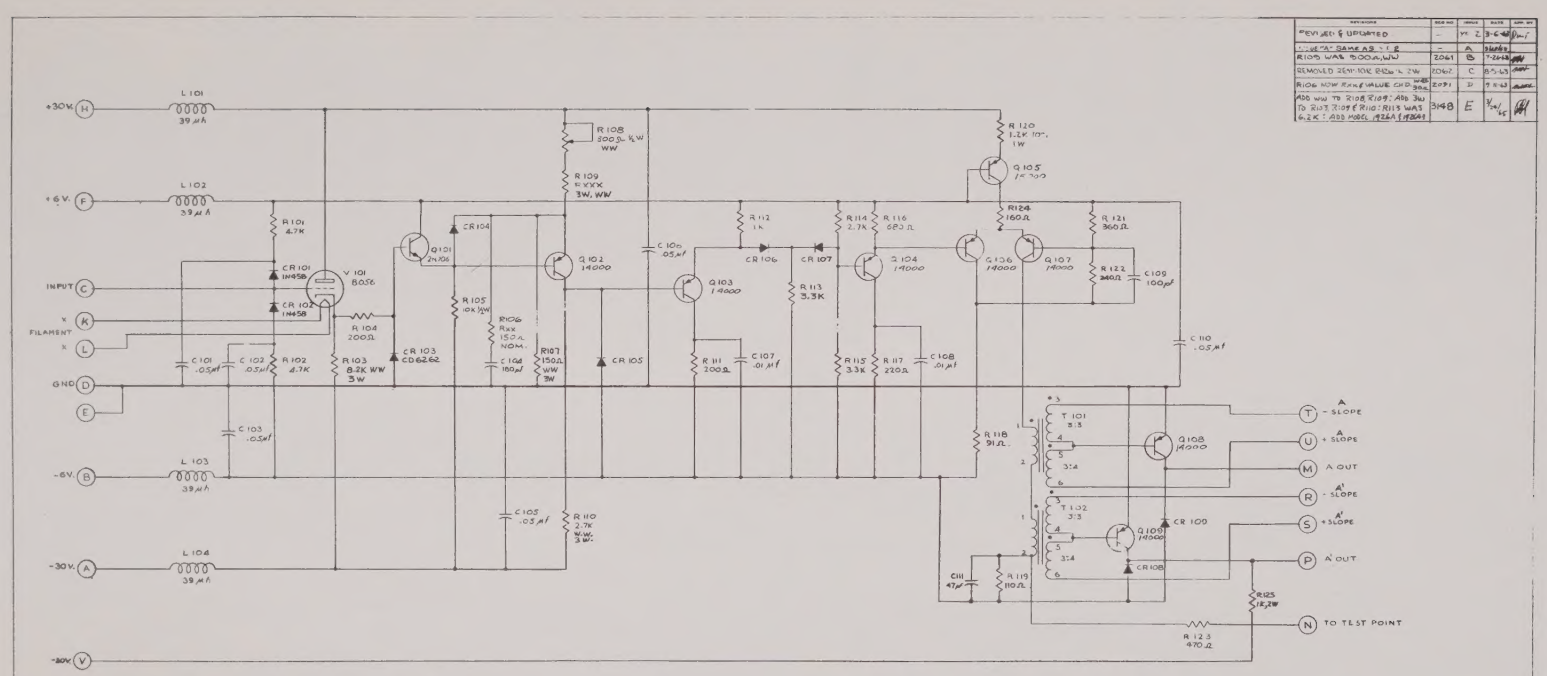
S-D Part No.	Description	REFERENCE A Amplifier	B Amplifier
11348	Transformer	T101, 102	T201
V-0106	Nuvistor	V101	V201
X-0106	Socket, Nuvistor	--	--
11120	Amplifier "A" Assy	Schem 11111	Schem 11106
11140	P.C. Bd for Amp. "A" & "B"	Artwork 11141	Artwork 11141

PLUG-IN AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY

S-D Part No.	Description	Reference
J-0261	Connector	Amphenol Blue Ribbon 57-10500
S-0110	Switch, DDPT	S2, S4, S5, S6, S7
J-0138	Bannana-Jack-White	
11637	Knob- Black & Red	R B 999-700
J-0260	Connector	BNC
E-0137	Ground Lug	BNC Type
J-0265	Connector	Viking VH 18/1AB5
H-0980	Screw - Phillips	4-40x1/4
H-0981	Screw - Hex HD-Self Tap.	4-40x1/4
H-1065	Screw - Phillips	4-40x1/2
H-0734	Washer, Cad Pl. Steel	#4
H-0441	Hex Nut	4-40
H-0951	Terminal Strip	Cinch 1540
H-0845	Ground Lug	
H-0453	#4 Tinnerman	
H-0954	Drive Rivet - 1/8 x 3/16	Southco #38-504-03
H-0404	Rivet - 1/8 x 1/8	
H-0758	Washer - #4 Flat	
C-0382	Capacitor .1 µf	C13, C26
R-0966	Resistor, 100Ω, 1/4W, 5%	R14, R28
R-0259	Resistor, 2.2K, 1/2W	R29, R30
R-1577	Resistor, 3.9K, WW	R6, R8, R20, R22
C-0708	Capacitor, .05 µF	C5, C6, C18, C19, C27, C28
CR-0095	Diode, IN751A	CR1, CR2
R-1045	Resistor, 2.4K, 5%	R31, R32
R-0466	Resistor, 100Ω, 1/2W, 5%	R33, R34, R35
H-0745	4-40x3/8 FHMS	Pull - Front Panel
	coax	
	Insulated Shield	
	Wire #22 GA - Stranded	
	Bussing	
	Wire #18 GA - Stranded	

S-D

Part No.	Description	Reference
1-11101	Support Cover	
1-15583	Pull - Front Panel	
1-13772	Front Panel	
2-11126	Welded Assembly Plug-In Amp	
2-11120	Assembly PC Bd "A" Amp	
2-11132	Assembly PC Bd "B" Amp	
	Assembly A & B Range Sw.	
1-11124	Rear Plate	

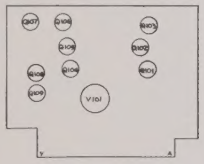


REVISIONS	ECO NO.	ORIG.	DATE	APPR. BY
REVISED & UPDATED	–	M	2-3-64	
"A" SAME AS "B"	–	A	2-4-63	
R105 WAS 500A, WW	2061	B	2-26-63	
REMOVED ZENITHE R124 2W	2062	C	3-5-63	
R106 NOW RXXX & VALUE CHD	2091	D	7-8-63	
ADD WW TO R108 R109; ADD 3W TO R103 R109 & R110; R113 WAS 6.2K; ADD MODEL #926A	3148	E	3/20/65	

NOTES

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON DRAWING

1. ALL RESISTORS ± 5%, 0.25 W.
2. ALL CAPACITORS ± 20% 50V. MIN.
3. CAPACITOR VALUE: LESS THAN 1.0 TO BE IN μfd.
4. CAPACITOR VALUES GREATER THAN 1.0 TO BE IN μfd.
5. ALL DIODES PER SYSTRON DONNER CORP. SPEC. NO G-6700
6. R106 IS SELECTED VALUE



"A" AMPLIFIER

DRAWN BY	DATE
SM	1-18-63
CHECKED BY	DATE
[illegible]	2/20/63
APP. BY	DATE
[illegible]	2/21/63
APPROVED BY	DATE
[illegible]	4/13/63

UNLESS SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
TOLERANCES: DECIMAL ± ANGULAR ±
SURFACE FINISH

DET. NO.	TYPE	MATERIAL	STOCK/SIZE

SCALE

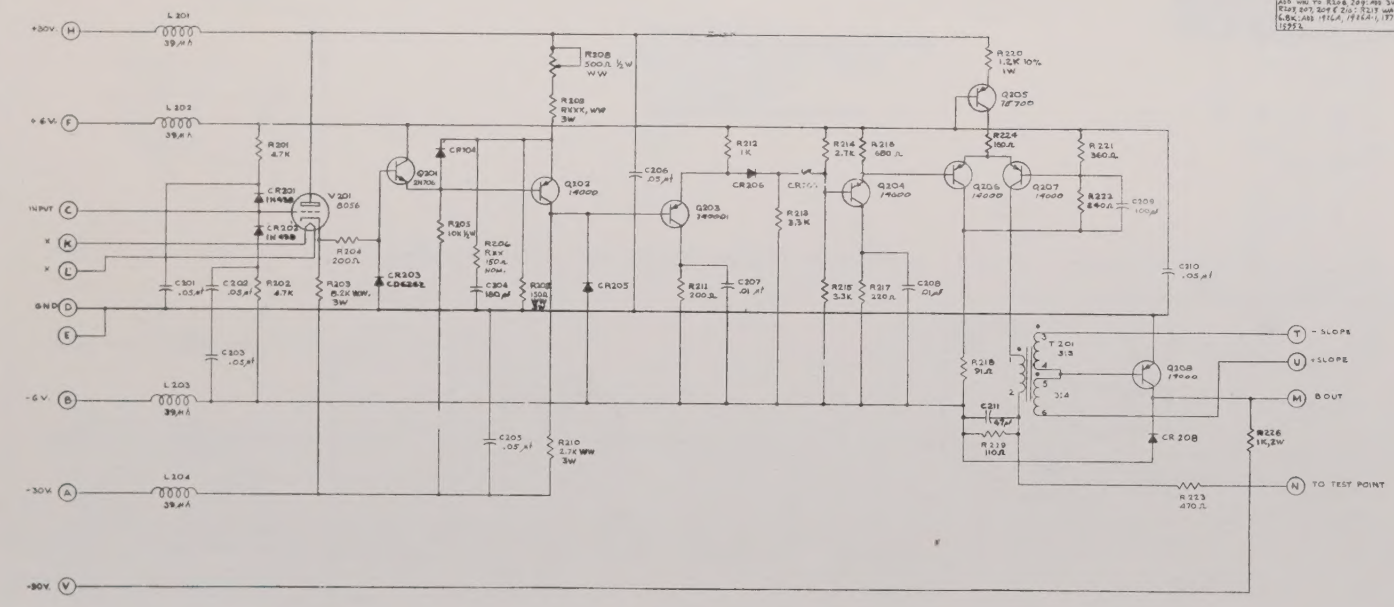
1926	11120
1926A	11120
1926	11120
1926A	11120

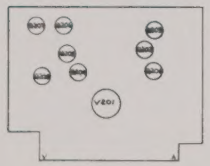
CUPERTINO, CALIFORNIA

TITLE: "A" AMPLIFIER SCHEMATIC

DWG. NO. 11111

SIZE E





"B" AMPLIFIER

NOTES:

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON DRAWING

1. ALL RESISTORS ±5%, 0.25 W
2. ALL CAPACITORS ±10% 30V MIN
3. CAPACITORS VALUES LESS THEN 1.0 TO BE IN μfd
4. CAPACITORS VALUES GREATER THEN 1.0 TO BE IN pfd
5. ALL DIODES PER SYSTRON DONNER CORP. Nº 6-6700
6. R209 IS SELECTED VALUE

REVISED & UPDATED	-	B	3-6-63
USED "A" BOARD AS XP-F		A	2-28-63
R220 5% WAS 1000Ω, 1W	2041	B	7-25-63
C208 NOW XXX (CHG. VALUE ONLY)	2091	C	9-9-63
ADD WIRING TO R208, 209, 210 3W TO BOARD, BOARD #'S: 11138, 11139 WAS 6.8K, ABS 1926A, 1926A-1, 13771 & 15952	3149	D	

DRAWN BY	DATE
S.M.	7-18-62
CHECKED BY	DATE
[illegible]	8/16/62
CHECKED BY	DATE
[illegible]	8/16/63
CHECKED BY	DATE
[illegible]	8/16/63

UNLESS SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
TOLERANCES
DECIMAL
ANGULAR
SURFACE FINISH
MATERIAL
NEXT ASSY
USED ON
APPLICATION
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

1926	11138
1926A	13771
1926A-1	15952

CONTROL SYSTEMS DIVISION — CUPERTINO, CALIFORNIA

TITLE: "B" AMPLIFIER SCHEMATIC

SIZE: D — DWG. NO. 11106 — REV.

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